

# The Enquirer.

BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1814.

[VOL. 41.—NO. 23.]

I shall be absent from Williamsburg until the middle of October, during which time, Letters addressed to me at Fredericksburg, will be forwarded to me by the Clerk of the Chancery Court.

ROBERT NELSON.

July 23. **THE Richmond Union Air Furnace** is now in operation. Castings in Brass and Wrought Iron work, will also be executed at the Furnace. Orders left at the Furnace, or with John Parkhill of this place, or Follet & Lea in Petersburg, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Parkhill, Subboston, & Co.

## FOR SALE.

THAT valuable and beautiful seat, whereon I now reside, known by the name of Long Branch, containing by late survey, 1140 acres—lying on the waters of Duffield Creek, and on the road leading from Bentley's bridge to Halifax Court-house, and about 7 miles from the latter place. There is a very good dwelling house with two rooms below and two above, convenient out-houses, together with several valuable Bares, Stables, &c.—Also, a valuable Distillery, within two miles of two excellent mills. There is about one third of the above tract cut and in cultivation—the wood-land, as well as the part cut is supposed to be equal if not superior to any highland tract in the county. Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

JOHN R. COCKE

Halifax County, June 1. **Y** authority of an act of Assembly passed last session, we will sell, at the Vendue Office of James Brown, jr. in the city of Richmond, for cash:

On Tuesday the 21st August, at 11 o'clock—**AN EXCELLENT BELL** weighing about 180 lbs. belonging to St. Peter's Church, in New-Kent County. It was cast in England many years ago and it is believed to be a very fine one.

JOSEPH POSTER, Wm. H. MACON, Commis- sioners.

RT. CHRISTIAN.

New-Kent, July 16. **NEW COURT-HOUSE** RICHMOND.

**PROPOSALS** will be received by Maj. Christopher Tompkins, of Richmond, for supplying the following materials for the New Court-House: 1st. Good hard burnt bricks. 2nd. Good stone lime. 3rd. Sound Mercantile lumber, consisting of boards for floors, &c. plank and scantling of various sizes, cut of heart pine.

It may be proper to remark that no heavy timber is required. Those persons in the neighborhood of the line stone quarry, have now an opportunity of advancing their own interest by offering favorable proposals to supply lime for the building, the quantity being considerable.

ROBERT MILLS, Architect.

July 13.

## FOR SALE.

**TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES** MOUNTAIN LANDS in the county of Patrick, embracing the three forks of the Roanoke River, with many other fine streams of water—some of this land is of prime quality. My friend Major Carter, who lives adjoining, will show it.

Ten Thousand Acres Licking Lands in Kentucky, formerly the property of the late Thomas Shreve, Esq. of Petersburg—My brother Col. Wilson, of Louisville, is authorized to dispose of this estate.

Eight Hundred and Fifteen Acres, Butcher's Creek Land, in the county of Mecklenburg, five miles from the Court-House, (top the river, have now an opportunity for Tobacco and Wheat, with a plantation sufficient to work 10 or 12 hands to great advantage. My brother Miles Wilson resides on and will show this Land.

Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, or thereabouts, in Hanover County, in the neighborhood of Mr. Thomas Bowles's about twelve miles from this city.

The above lands, or any part thereof, will be sold for Cash, or any kind of produce, or upon credit to suit purchasers—or they will be bartered for other lands in or about this City, or for Lands upon James or York Rivers, below the City.

My Westham estate upon James River, half an hour's ride from this City, is also for sale; containing nearly 850 Acres, and will be shown by Mr. Allen, the Manager there.

I have 80 Acres of Coal Land, adjoining Messrs. Hancock, Gordon and Currie—may wish to dispose of half this Land to some person who has the means and will work the whole, upon Joint Account.

Apply at my Office, in this City.

THOMAS WILSON.

May 28. **MEADOW HILL FOR SALE.** The Subscriber wishing to remove to the Western Country.

**WILL** sell the FARM whereon he resides, called Meadow Hill, in Caroline County, immediately on the stage road leading from Richmond to Fredericksburg, thirteen miles from the latter place. This farm contains 470 acres, and about 70 acres thereof, as rich Meadow Land as any in Virginia; twenty acres is now in grass, producing upwards of two tons to the acre, with a market at the door. The unenclosed part is from 3 to 400 yards wide, and is capable of making one of the handsomest meadows in the State. The high land is laid off in three shifts, and improving very fast, producing excellent corn and wheat, with a plenty of woodland to support the farm.

The improvements consist of a large two story dwelling-house, situated on a high hill, with the meadow fronting the door; also a large barn, stables and other necessary houses, orchards, &c. &c.

This property is well worth the attention of gentlemen who wish an elegant summer residence, being remarkable for its healthy situation, and in an agreeable and healthy neighborhood. Those wishing to purchase can see the land by applying to the subscriber, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS DILLARD.

Caroline, July 29. **CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**

**WHEREAS** I gave my bond to a certain William Williams for ninety dollars and fifty cents, and have paid the same to him and have his receipt for ninety dollars; and he has lately refused to give me my bond, or receipt for the whole amount—I take this method to forewarn any one from trusting him, or, as I understand he has been trying to trade it off. I positively declare not to pay it again; should any one trade the same, it will be quite useless and at their own risk.

NOLAN PURYEAR.

July 27. **A NEW FIRM.**

The Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the firm of **ED & A. WEBSTER**, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they will carry on the Cabinet making business in all its various branches, in the house lately occupied by Webster and Poore, opposite the Virginia Inn—They intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of fashionable and serviceable Miscellaneous Furniture. Orders promptly attended to and faithfully executed; great care taken in packing up furniture for the country.

EDMUND WEBSTER, ABEL WEBSTER.

July 23. **NOTICE.**

THE Shares of the delinquent Stockholders in the Broad Turnpike Company, for the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Installments, will be sold on Wednesday the 10th day of August next, at the Bell Tavern, in the City of Richmond.

CARTER B. PAGE, Treasurer.

July 3. **BOOK AND JOB-PRESS.**

Done at the Office of Ritchie & Truheart, in Her- 60's buildings corner of Brick Row.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

**AND** For Sale at Peter Cotton's Law and Miscellaneous Book Store—

The Life of the Marquis and Earl of Wellington, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the Peninsula—price 250 cents.

The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties, by Madame D'Arday—3 vol. 3 dolls.

The Emporium of Arts and Sciences, by Thomas Cooper: for April, May, June and July.

Also, complete sets of the Amusee Magazine and Port Folio, for July, &c.

July 20. **PLANTER'S FARE FOR SALE.**

THIS is a handsome Farm in the County of Gloucester, on Lickinghole Creek about ten miles above the Court-House, forty from the City of Richmond, and about seven from a landing place or place of deposit, on James River. It contains about 750 acres, exclusive of 400 a little detached from it, which Tracts may be sold together or separate as may best suit a purchaser. This land is well adapted to Farming, and at present has about 400 acres well taken with Red Clover, it is all a fine well, and the greater part possesses a red clay bottom. There is by estimation about 30 acres of Low Grounds on the Creek, which is equal to James River Land.

The buildings are a neat handsome dwelling house, valued by Commissioners (for insurance against fire) to thirty-five hundred dollars, a good Kitchen, Laundry, Weaving-House, Dairy, Meat-House, Ice-House, Barn, Stable, and Negro Cabins, Overseer's House and Thrashing Machine. There is also an Orchard containing between four and five thousand fruit trees of different kinds.

The Farm is laid off in shifts and well enclosed—much might be said in favor of the beautiful situation of this Farm, the goodness of the neighborhood, &c. but it is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will buy, without first viewing the premises.

There is also a Whiskey Distillery on the Farm, which may or may not be purchased with the Land, containing four stills (all new) and the materials for carrying on the business. It stands within two hundred yards of a mill, and on a good stream.

Terms of the sale, will be one third paid down, and two thirds at two equal annual instalments, with interest from the date, and a Deed of Trust to secure the payment.

Possession may be had in the month of November next, and the privilege of sowing wheat—Mr. John U. Nose living on the Land, will show it to any one wishing to buy, and the price will be made known by the subscriber, living at Dover Colquhoun in said county, about seventeen miles above Richmond.

DANIEL TRIPLETT.

July 13. **GENERAL ORDER.**

THE President has been pleased to issue the following proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

**A PROCLAMATION.**

**WHEREAS**, information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offence, and are desirous of returning to their duty;

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each of all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof;

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

All officers and soldiers of the Army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the Army.

A premium not exceeding FIFTY DOLLARS for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought & delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall enter or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted, &c. That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War, JOHN R. BELL, Assistant Inspector General.

July 2. **20 DOLLARS REWARD.**

**PANAWAY** from the Subscriber, some time since Lucy and Eddy. Lucy a dark complexion, has a lump on her forehead about the size of a small nutmeg, just in the edge of her hair, and several scars upon her shoulders. I purchased her of Mr. John Fryer living in Gloucester county. I have every reason to believe she is harbored in Richmond or in the neighborhood of Clarke City Court House, as I understand she has several relations living there. Eddy is a bright mulatto, very tall and slender made, with uncommon long arms, very bushy hair, it hangs down very low on her forehead. I purchased said woman of Mr. William A. Rogers, being principal agent to the Free School of Gloucester county, and she was sold at the Bell Tavern. I will give ten dollars for either to be delivered to me or secured so that I get them.

MARRIN PRICE.

June 22. **FOREIGN.**

**Continuation of Extracts from late London papers, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the General Armstrong.**

From the London Gazette, May 18. By his royal highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

**A PROCLAMATION.** Declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his Majesty and his most Christian Majesty, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE, P. R.—Whereas a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between His Majesty and the kingdom of France, was signed at Paris on the 25th day of April last, by the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty and the Plenipotentiary of His Royal Highness Monsieur, brother of the most Christian King, Lieut. General of the kingdom of France—

And whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon, and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between his Majesty and his most Christian Majesty as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the convention shall be signed and ratified, friend-

ship should be established between his majesty and the kingdom of France by sea and land, in all parts of the world; and in order to prevent all causes of complaint & dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the said convention, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels & effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention, shall be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Island, and to the Equator; and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception, or other particular distinction of time or of place. And whereas the ratifications of the said convention were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries above mentioned, on the 3d day of this instant May, from which day the several terms above mentioned, of twelve days of one month, and of five months, are to be computed: Now, in order that the several epochs fixed as aforesaid between his Majesty and his most Christian Majesty should be generally known and observed; we have thought fit, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, & by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, to notify the same to his Majesty's loving subjects; and we do hereby, strictly charge and command all his Majesty's officers, both at sea and land, and all other of his Majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the kingdom of France, her allies, her vessels or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his Majesty's displeasure.

Given at the Court at Carlton-house, the 6th day of May, in the fifty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, 1814.

The following paragraphs, are from an address presented to the Prince Regent by householders of the city and liberties of Westminster—

After contemplating, with the highest admiration the virtue and wisdom so conspicuous in the arrangements made on the first day of April, at Paris, we are unable, Sir, to express the deep concern and the shame we feel, touching the hostile measures which your royal highness has been advised to sanction in respect of Norway.

It is just that any one nation should provide for its own welfare and happiness by the exercise of its own reason, and the freedom of its own will, it must be just that every nation should freely do the same.

England, Sir, can have no right to force on Norway a sovereignty to which she is adverse. For such a purpose, to draw the sword were manifestly wicked; but to attempt to subdue independence, innocence, & patriotism, by the instrumentality of famine, were shockingly inhuman. We humbly, Sir, and most anxiously intreat your Royal Highness, to save your country from this reproach, to avert from her this dishonor.

And, Sir, among the many happy results of the pacification of Europe, we contemplate, with inexpressible satisfaction, the annihilation of the disputed points respecting the maritime right of neutral nations, which have constituted the ground of the ever lamentable hostility in which we are engaged with the U. S. of America.

Hence, Sir, we confidently trust, that on both sides of the Atlantic the miseries and immoralities of war will shortly be at an end, & the whole civilized world repose under the peaceful olive: studying and practising only the social and moral duties, arts, and accomplishments, for their general improvement & happiness.

**REPUBLIC OF GENEVA.** It appears by the following document, that the fate of Geneva, that small Republic, so celebrated in the history of the Reformation, and in the annals of Science, will soon be definitively settled. The following communication has just reached us from very respectable authority:—

"Frontiers of Switzerland, May 9, 1814. After long continued vicissitudes of fears and hopes, of dangers and providential escapes, Geneva sees at last the dawn of its restoration to happiness and independence—Though still, at this moment, burthened with Austrian troops, deprived of almost the whole of its artillery by the Austrian Authorities, and exhausted beyond measure of provisions, of clothes, and even of money, Geneva will soon see itself raised, by the liberal and truly generous spirit of the Allies, and in consequence of the good spirit which its inhabitants have evinced, to a state of prosperity, greater perhaps than it ever enjoyed before. The following declaration, issued at Zurich on the 1st of this month, by the three Plenipotentiaries appointed by the Allied Powers, for the purpose of assisting in the new organization of the federative Republic of Switzerland, contains a full development of the views of the Allies respecting the fate of Geneva. The plan of aggrandizement alluded to in this document is said to comprehend a population of about 240,000 souls, an extension of territory, which, it appears, so far exceeds the expectations of the Genevese themselves, that they begin to question whether it would not be better and safer, for the preservation of their national manners, and of their Protestant institutions, to be treated, in this respect, with less munificence."—The declaration runs thus:—

"To the Syndics and Council of the Republic of Geneva.

"It is with peculiar satisfaction, that the undersigned, Envoys Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, have received the communications which have been made to them by the Counsellors, M. M. Saladin and Schmidmeyer, Deputies of the Republic of Geneva. The undersigned have found in the Address of the 22d of April, presented by the Citizens of Geneva to the Provisional Council, the most solemn and the most authentic expression of their wishes for the restoration of the Republic, and for its aggregation to the Helvetic Body. That wish being perfectly agreeable to the Allied Powers, and conformable to the benevolent intentions with which they are animated in behalf of Geneva, the undersigned hasten to congratulate the Provisional Council on having acceded to that wish, and on having, in its

wisdom, adopted measures calculated to prepare its happy realization.

"The Allied Powers desire, that the Republic of Geneva, strengthened by a liberal constitution, and by a suitable increase of territory, should offer itself to Switzerland as an ally, (co-etat) capable of contributing to its preservation, and to the strict maintenance of its system of neutrality. With this view, the Provisional Council would do well to prepare, with mature deliberation, the plan of a Constitutional Act of the Republic of Geneva.—The nineteen States assembled at Zurich, are now engaged in drawing up their federal compact; and that fundamental basis will soon be completed. In consequence of the events which have re-established the basis of independence of the free nations which France had subdued, the Republic of Geneva shall be authentically acknowledged in the possession of its political rights, and of the territory which the Allied Powers intend it should acquire. It is at that period, which does not appear to be far distant, that Geneva may definitively fix its Constitution, and assume its rank amongst the Swiss States, by adhering to their federative compact. In the mean time, the Counsellors Saladin and Schmidmeyer will have an opportunity of justifying the confidence which their countrymen seem to have so deservedly placed in their zeal and abilities, by establishing, with the Deputies of the nineteen States, such amicable relations, as may lead to the formation of a political bond, and by successfully informing the Provisional Government of the progress of the labors of the Diet.

"On their part, the undersigned will be most anxious to participate, by their good offices, in any thing which may tend to restore to the Republic of Geneva its former prosperity.

(Signed) Le Comte CAPO DISTRIA, SCHRAUT, CHAMBERIER."

May 19. **Zurich, May 1, 1814.**

Admiral Young struck his flag this morning on board the Impregnable; and his royal highness the Duke of Clarence, hoisted his on board of that ship, which will sail to-morrow morning, to bring over to this country the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia.

**Official News from the Army of Italy.** VIENNA, May 4.

We have received from field-marshal Bellegarde the official news, that by a second Military convention, concluded on the 25d of April with the Viceroy of Italy, besides the fortresses of Osepo, Palmanova, Legnago, and Venice, which our troops occupied on the 26th, the fortresses of Peschiera shall be given up on the 25th of April, and Mantua on the 1st of May. All the other strong places in the kingdom of Italy will be given up immediately to the Austrian troops. Milan and all the kingdom of Italy, will be occupied by the Austrian army in the name of the Allied Powers. The Italian troops will remain in their present quarters, but under the orders of Count de Bellegarde.

**ZURICH, May 4.** In the sitting of the 3d of May, the Diet heard several notes from foreign Ministers read: 1st, relating to the occupation of the countries formerly subject to the Grisons; 2d, that of the Monsterial, which belonged to the Bishopric of Basle; 3d, the Communal Assembly, which was to be held on the 3d in the Levantine Valley, which the Ministers do not approve of; 4th, the demolition of the fortress of Huninguen, which they promise to recommend in the most pressing manner to their sovereigns.—Next the Diet heard a report upon the four military frontiers of Switzerland, on the side of Germany, France, Italy and Savoy. This report had for its object to prove that Switzerland, for the maintenance of her neutrality, ought not only to recover her ancient possessions, but acquire fresh ones—among others, Huninguen, the part of the Bishopric of Basle on this side the Jura, Neuchatel, the Bailiwick of Gex; on the side of Savoy, Geneva, and the left bank of the Lake of Geneva; on the side of Italy, the Valais, the valley of Formezzen, the district between the Trossa and the Lake Maggiore, the ancient fort of Fuentes. The report was referred to a Committee.

**CHRISTIANA, April 24.** The following is the result of the deliberations of the Diet at Edswold upon our constitution, up to the 19th of this month:—

"Norway shall be an hereditary limited monarchy, the kingdom free and indivisible; the Regent King.

"The Lutheran is the established religion of the State, but the professors of every other religion preserve their liberty and privileges.

"The king has the right of making war & peace and the right of pardoning.

"The people exercise, by their Representatives, the legislative authority, and the right of levying the taxes.

"The Judicial Power is always to remain distinct from the other branches of Government.

"Henceforward no hereditary privileges shall be allowed either to persons or corporations.

"Industry and civil occupations shall not be subjected to any new restriction.

"The press shall be free from all restraints."

We soon expect the plan of the whole constitution drawn up according to the bases. **Finances of the United Netherlands.**

The Dutch Minister of Finance, in a speech lately delivered to the States General, gave the following account of the expenditure and income of the United Provinces:—

"For the current year, 1814, the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the state may be reckoned at 63,500,000 guilders. The revenue to meet this expenditure could not be estimated at more than 38,020,000 florins, thus leaving a deficit of 25,480,000 florins.

"This picture might at first sight seem very disheartening, but when more closely looked into would appear less alarming; for this deficit was caused by circumstances of such an extraordinary nature, as, by the blessing of Providence, are not again likely to occur.

"The expenditure of 63,500,000 florins will be distributed under the following

"1. For the income assigned by the Constitution to the Sovereign Prince and hereditary Prince, 1,600,000 f.

"2. For the Department of the General Secretary of State, including the expenses of the meeting of the States-General, and the Council of State, 339,581 f.

"3. For the Home Department, including the expenses of Dykes, &c. (waterstaat), 7,139,230 f.

"4. For the Department of Finance, including the interest of the national debt, 22,500,000 f.

"5. For the Foreign Department, 891,000 f.

"6. For the Naval Department, 3,500,000 f.

"7. For the War Department, 23,538,034 f.

"8. For the Department of Commerce and Colonies, 3,000,000 f.

"9. For extraordinary and unforeseen expenses, 1,022,132 f."

The Finance Minister proceeds to assign the reasons why these charges are likely to be greater than may be expected in future.

"The public chests were carried off by the enemy as effectually as they could; the operation of all the taxes stood still for a while, and the loss upon indirect imposts could not be recovered; the war for a considerable time raged in our interior; the fortresses occupied by the French, with their environs, produced nothing to the Treasury; it required some months to re-organize the system of indirect taxation; and the produce of convey duties and licences only now becomes considerable from the revival of our commerce."

After observing that the two first branches of expenditure would remain the same in future, he proceeds to state, that "the expenses of the maintenance and restoration of dykes, &c. would probably be much diminished in future. The extreme neglect in which the late French government had suffered these most essential establishments to remain, in order to save money for other objects, necessarily occasioned extraordinary wants this year; but the dykes, when once restored, will not cost more than usual for their maintenance."

"For the department of finance less would also be required in the ensuing year. On this point it would be sufficient to state, that the payment of the interest of our public debt was so much in arrear, that in this year it was necessary to provide for one and one-half year's interest. In future, however, the interest will be paid half yearly, and each year will be charged with its own burden."

"The Secretary then proceeds to state, that under the head of foreign department, less would be required in future, as the present year required an extraordinary expenditure in the establishment of foreign embassies.

"The expenses of the naval department, fixed at the moderate sum of 3,500,000 florins, are susceptible of little reduction; but it is by no means to be supposed that the very large sum of 25 millions for the war department will in future years remain a burthen on the finances of the country. The extraordinary circumstances in which the country was placed, have in fact occasioned this expenditure. When his Royal Highness entered on the government, there was no army in the Netherlands; the magazines were emptied of all their stores, and it became necessary to supply by new purchases the numerous wants thus created.

"In the first place the army, which beside the land militia, cannot be reckoned at less than 50,000 men and 4,000 horse, was to be wholly raised, and required an expenditure to effectuate its first levy, which will not be called for in future years. A second source of expenditure, to the amount of about four millions, consisted in the supplying of subsistence and other necessities to the numerous corps of allied troops which passed through, or were stationed for months in our territory. This, however, is an expenditure not likely to recur in future years."

**PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.** Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre:

Desirous to confer upon the Princes of our blood a mark of our attachment, and to the armies a proof of our satisfaction:

On the report of our minister of war, the council of State having heard the same:

We have ordered and do order as follows:

Art. 2. Our well beloved brother Monsieur Comte d'Artois, will resume the title of Col. Gen. of the Swiss.

1. Our Cousin the Prince of Conde will resume the title of Col. Gen. of the infantry of the line.

3. Our nephew the Duke of Berry will take the title of Colonel of the French chasseurs and light horse lancers.

4. Our cousin the Duke of Orleans will take the title of Colonel General of the Hussars.

5. Our cousin the Duke of Bourbon will take the title of Colonel General of the Light Infantry.

6. The Generals whom the preceding government had named to the functions of Colonels General, shall have the titles of First Inspectors General of their several armies, under the orders of the Princes whom we have named Colonels General, and shall preserve the emoluments, the honors, and prerogatives that they at present enjoy.

Our Minister at War is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at Paris, the 15th May, 1814. (Signed) LOUIS.

**PARIS, May 16.** It is said peace was signed on Saturday evening. We are assured that the King has named Prince Eugene Marshal of France.—His Majesty told him he hoped for peace, but that should an occasion occur, he would employ him with the greatest confidence.

Gen. Bertrand writes from Porto Ferrajo, under date of the 4th ult. that he had arrived at the Isle of Elba, with Bonaparte. Without complaining of the reception they met with, he adds, "I am much better off here than I expected."

Louis by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre:

Upon the account that has been rendered to us by our Minister, secretary of the war department, that from a false interpretation of the decree of the Provisional Government of